FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1849. [NO. 1662.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and handsome selection of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

Chamelion and changeable Silks; Satin stripe and plaid Tissues; plain Satin stripe Barages; embroidered Tarletans; Silk and Linen Barages; English and French Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies, Printed Lawns, and Muslins; French, English, and American Prints, &c.

A large variety of French Worked-Lace Capes and Collars; inside and standing Collars; Muslin Trimmings; Cotton and Thread Laces and Insertings; Swiss, Jaconet, and Plaid Muslins; figured Bobinets; Silk Net Laces; Tissue Shawls; Silk Points and Cravats, &c.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Coatings, Gentlemen's superior Cravats and Scarfs, Ready-made Summer Clothing, of warranted workmanship.

Moleskin, Panama and Leghorn HATS: Youths' and Boys' Summer Hats, of every description.

A beautiful assortment of latest style BONNETS, such as Paris, colored French Lace and Straw ditto; Misses' Flats. Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, and Wreaths.

Parasols, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Our customers and the public are respectfully invited to give the above Stock an examination before making their purchases, as we are determined to keep up our reputation for selling Goods CHEAP.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 2, 1849. 61-3m

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambries and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap.)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ete and Cashonette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Grenadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chailly and Barages,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

P. TAYLOR

IS receiving his supply of *SPRING AND SUMMER*

GOODS.

☞ His friends and the public are requested to call.

March 31, 1849. 61-3w

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER. To such a one steady employment and good wages will be given. Payment weekly.

A. A. McKETHAN.
April 2, 1849. 61tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen, on Friday night last, a GREY MARE, a little Bea-bitten, about 7 years old, with some sign of shoeing on her front feet. Any person taking up said Mare, or giving information so that I get her, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MOORE.
Lumberton, March 27, 1849. 61-3w

☞ All those indebted to E. GLOVER are requested to come forward and settle before the first of May, as he is in want of money.

April 2, 1849. 61-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

50 PLOUGHS, Nos. 10 and 11,
1000 lbs. Points and other Castings,
10 kegs pure White Lead, in Oil,
20 do Nails and Brads,
Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, &c. &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13, North side Hay st.
March 31, 1849. 61-3w

100,000 BRICK,

JUST burnt, and now ready for delivery.—They are extra size, and well burnt. Send in your orders soon.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13, North side Hay st.
March 31, 1849. 61-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Campbell & McMillan is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment to C. A. McMillan.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
C. A. McMILLAN.
April 2, 1849. 61-3w

☞ C. A. McMILLAN will continue the business at the stand lately occupied by C. & McM., opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Messrs W. C. James & Co., and am now receiving and opening my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery; Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.,

Which will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
March 12, 1849. 58tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1815, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,

No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

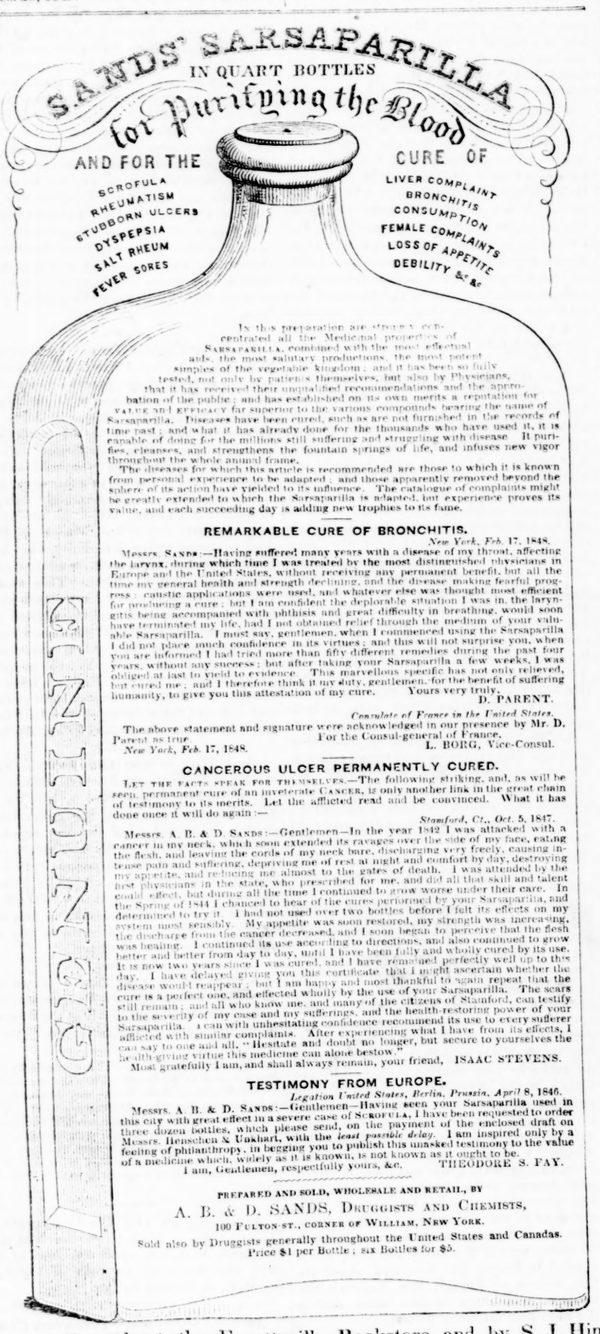
March 17, 1849. 60-3m

SODA SAL ÆRATUS.

THE Undersigned, the only manufacturers of *genuine* Soda Sal Æratus, beg leave to caution their customers and the public against an article made in imitation of the genuine, by several manufacturers who have been induced to this course by the great favor our article has met with. To those who are unacquainted with our article, we have only to say, that a single trial according to the directions, (which are placed on each package,) will manifest its superiority over any other kind of Sal Æratus in market, and we warrant it wholesome and perfectly free from impurities.—The genuine article can be obtained of any of the wholesale grocers or druggists in this city, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that our brand is on each package.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO.
New York, March 20, 1849. 60-4w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood
AND FOR THE
SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES
CURE OF
LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c &c



In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not published in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,

New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the most physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear, but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the healthgiving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschau & Unckart, with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

100 FULTON ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C. 60-cow3m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

CHEESE.

ENGLISH Dairy Cheese, and a few ½ boxes Raisins, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 20, 1849. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following Property on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Munroe Mills, 12 miles from town and 1½ from Murchison's Factory. The mill has been recently rebuilt, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small Farm adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich swamp land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.

J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 42tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to C. B. MALLETT.
March 12, 1849. 58tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Couey, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

March 19, 1849. 59-4m

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR APRIL, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL $72,500!
$35,000! $25,000!
$15,000! $10,000!

Lowest 3 No. Prizes $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class D, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 21, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Capital of $72,500, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,545, 214 Prizes (lowest 3 No. prizes) of 1,000, 63 (1st and 2d Nos.) of 500, 63 (2d and 3d Nos.) of 250, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,	$280	00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	140	00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	70	00
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	35	00

$30,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 56, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 28, 1849.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$140	00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	70	00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	35	00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
59-tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

PLANK ROAD.

THE Subscribers to the Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, are requested to attend in General Meeting, on WEDNESDAY, THE 11th OF APRIL next, in the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organizing the Company, by appointing Officers, and taking such other action as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the Charter and build the Road.

The Books for receiving Subscriptions will remain open at the several places appointed until Saturday, 7th of April, when it is requested that they be returned to the Commissioners in this place, that they may be had at the General Meeting. By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. McNEILL, Ch'n.

Subscribers who cannot attend personally, will please appoint proxies to represent their stock.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1849. 59-tm

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now opening our new SPRING GOODS, embracing *the largest and most general assortment* we have ever offered, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Palm-leaf, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddlery, &c.

As the above Goods were purchased *principally with Cash*, we feel prepared to sell them on *the most favorable terms* to Country Merchants and others, for cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 26, 1849. 60-3m

Commission and Auction Business,

AT WILL. PECK & SON'S

COMMISSION AND AUCTION STORE,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

CONTINUED AS USUAL.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US, SHALL BE EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY.

WILL. PECK & SON.
Raleigh, March 21, 1849. 60-10w

CIGARS.

7000 PRINCIPE CIGARS. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
March 27. 60-3w

FANS.

JUST received, a very pretty assortment, which will be sold at a very low price.

W. PRIOR.
March 27. 60-3w

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine assortment of Fish Hooks, Lines, and Bottles covered with Wicker. For sale by W. PRIOR.
March 27. 60-3w

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received. E. J. HALE.
March 23.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Rip Van Winkle.—"Whom is all this cheering for?" said an individual on the Levee, last evening, as the ex-President was going on board the steamer Caroline E. Watkins.

"James K. Polk," replied an excited citizen; "James K. Polk, and nothing shorter."

"*Who is James K. Polk?*" was the anxious inquiry of the benighted querist.

This is about as bad as the man from the Pinewoods, who hurried to the St. Louis Exchange yesterday, and having been introduced to the ex-President, placed in his hand a large bundle of manuscripts, addressed to the President of the United States, consisting of recommendations and solicitations in his behalf, for the office of Inspector of Live Oak! The ex-President glanced at one or two of the documents and then politely returned the batch, blandly remarking, that they were intended for his successor; and, that although he had many friends to serve, he was not now in a position to do so.—*N. O. Delta.*

Yankee Enterprise.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal relates the following incident: "A gentleman long identified with the ice trade, having entered into it as early as 1805, after some twenty-five years of successful enterprise, thought to enlarge his sphere of knowledge and action by entering into other mercantile business. He soon became entangled by his relation to some unfortunate mercantile houses, and found himself a debtor to the amount of $210,000. This must have given him more of a chill than his ice-houses ever did. But he knew that faint heart never won either fair lady or noble prize. He told his creditors that if they would give him time, and not hamper him at all, he would pay the whole—principal and interest. For thirteen years he labored for it, and last year made the closing payment on $210,000 principal, and about $70,000 interest. He did it in his old business, as the ice king of the globe. He sold his cargoes in the great southern ports of the two hemispheres at low prices, kept rigid faith, bought largely the needed storehouses in the various centres of the trade, secured the lands around his ponds, made friends every where, and now comes out with an independent fortune and free of debt. Such was his generous policy that the English residents of Calcutta presented him with a fire-proof stone storehouse, as a token of respect, and to retain him in that market."

"What do you drive such a pitiful looking carcass as that for? Why don't you put a good heavy coat of flesh on him?" asked John Van Buren of an Irish cartman, about his horse. "A heavy coat of flesh! ma vourneen!! Be all the blessed powers, now, when the poor craeteur can scarce carry the little flesh there is on 'im!"—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

POETRY.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

VIOLETS.

I have sought for the sweet, blue violets,
In their lowly, woodland home;
With the first warm breath of the sunny Spring,
The perfumed blossoms come.

They lie half hid by the moss and fern,
And the careless pass them by;
The glare of the noon-day sun comes not,
In the leafy shade where they lie.

The pearly dew of the rosy morn
Gems each meek and lowly flower,
As it looketh up with sweet tearful eyes,
From the home in its sylvan bower.

Dear Violet! Child of the Spring time,
E'en when thou droop'st in death;
Thou blessest the hand that crusheth thee,
With thy own sweet perfumed breath!

An emblem thou art, meek, lowly one,
Of childhood's sinless truth;
And we weave of thy buds a coronal,
For the joyous brow of youth.

Meet type of innocence! Flower of Heaven!
Too pure on earth to be;
May I, when youth's fairy dream is fled,
Be as lowly, meek as thee!

TOO BUSY.

BY MRS. MARY GRAHAM.

"Mother! mother!" cried my little Willy, bursting upon me as I sat busily at work. "I've lost my arrow in the grass and can't find it."

He was just ready to burst into tears from grief at his mishap. "I'm sorry, dear," I said, calmly, as I went on with my work.

"Won't you go and find it for me, mother?" he asked with a quivering lip, as he laid hold of my arm.

"I'm too busy, dear," I replied, gently shaking him off. "Go and tell Jane to find it for you."

"Jane can't find it," said the little fellow, in a choking voice.

"Tell her to go and look again."

"She has looked all over, and can't find it. Won't you come, mother, and find it for me?"

The tears were now rolling over his face. But I was too busy to attend to Willy. I was embroidering the edge of a little linen sack that I was making for him, and that, for the moment, seemed of more importance than the happiness of my child.

"No, no," I replied, "I'm too busy to go down stairs. You must take better care of your arrows. Go and ask Ellen to find it for you."

"Ellen says she won't look for it." Willy was now crying right out.

"There! there! Don't be so foolish as to cry at the loss of such a thing as an arrow," said I, in a reproving voice; "I'm ashamed of you."

"Won't you go and find it for me, mother?" he urged, still crying.

"No indeed, Willy—I'm too busy now. Go and look for it again yourself."

"But I can't find it—I have looked."

"Then go and look again," said I firmly.

Willy went crying down stairs, and I heard him crying about the yard for some ten minutes, until my patience began to give out.

"Such to-do about an arrow!—I wish I'd never bought him the bow and arrow!" said I, moving uneasily in my chair.

"Ellen, won't you make me another arrow? Here is a stick," I heard him ask of the cook, in a pleading voice. But Ellen replied rudely—

"No, indeed, I shall not! I've got something else to do besides making arrows."

The child's crying was renewed. I felt vexed at Ellen. "She might have made him the arrow," I said. If I wasn't too busy I would go down and make him one myself. But I must get this sack done."

And I sewed away more rapidly than before.

The cry went on. Willy had lost his arrow, and his heart was almost broke. Unfortunately I was not in a mood to sympathize with him. An arrow to me was a very little thing, and it worried me to hear him crying as if his heart would break over a loss so trifling as that of an arrow.

"Willy!" I at length said, "you must stop that crying."

"I can't find my arrow, and nobody will make me another," replied the little fellow.

"That's nothing to make such a disturbance about!" I returned. "Go and find something else to play with."

"I want my arrow. Won't you come and find it for me mother?"

"No, not now. I'm too busy."

The crying went on again as loudly as before, and I soon lost all my patience. Laying aside my work, I went to the head of the stairway and called down—

"Come now, sir! There's been enough of this crying, and you must stop it!"

"I can't find my arrow," returned Willy.

"Well, suppose you can't: will crying bring it? You should take better care of your things. Little boys must look the way they shoot."

"I did look, but I can't find it."

"Go and look again, then."

"I have looked, and it ain't there."

And then the crying went on again. To Willy the loss of his arrow was a real grief, and he was too young to have fortitude to bear his trouble patiently. But I was not in a state of mind to feel with him.

"Stop that crying instantly," said I, as the worrying sound came again on my ears. "I won't have such noise in the house."

But my words had no effect; they did not produce the arrow. Willy cried on.

Unable longer to endure the sound, and also thinking it wrong to let him indulge the habit of crying, I laid my work aside, and going down stairs, took hold of him resolutely, saying as I did so—

"Now, stop this, instantly."

The child looked up at me with a most distressing countenance, while the tears covered his face.

"I can't find my arrow," said he with quivering lip.

"I'm sorry—but crying won't find it. Come up stairs with me." Willy ascended to my room.

"Now don't let me hear one word more of this. The next time you get an arrow take better care of it."

There was no sympathy in my tones; for I felt none. I did not think of his loss, but of the evil and annoyance of crying. The little fellow stifled his grief, or rather the utterance of it, as best he could, and throwing himself at full length upon the floor, sighed and sobbed some ten minutes. A sigh, longer and more fluttering than usual, aroused my attention and I then became aware that he had fallen asleep.

How instantly do our feelings change towards a child when we find that he is asleep. If we have been angry or offended, we are no longer so. Tenderness comes in the place of sterner emotions. I laid aside my work, taking Willy in my arms lifted him from the floor, and laid him upon my bed. Another long, fluttering sigh agitated his bosom as his head touched the pillow. How reproving came the sound upon my ears! How sadly did it echo and re-echo in my heart.

"Poor child!" I murmured. "To him the loss of an arrow was a great thing. It has disturbed him to the very centre of his little being. I wish, now, that I had put by my work for a few minutes, until I could have found his arrow, or made him a new one. I would have lost no more time in doing so than I have already lost. And, after all, what is a little time taken from my work, to the happiness of my child? Ah me! I wish I could learn to think right at the right time. Dear little fellow! He was so happy with his bow and arrow. But all was destroyed by the untimely loss which I could have restored in a few moments. Unfeeling—unnatural mother! Is this the way you show your love for your child?"

I stood for nearly five minutes over my sleeping boy. When I turned away, I did not resume my sewing. I went down into the yard, and the first object that met my eye was the lost arrow, partly concealed behind a rose bush, where it had fallen.

"So easily found!" said I. "How much would a minute given at the right time have saved! Ah! me—we learn too late, and repent when repentance is of little avail."

I took the arrow and laid it with the bow, which I found carelessly thrown away, upon the bed, beside the sleeping boy, that he might see them as soon as he awakened.

It was an hour before the deep sleep into which my Willy had fallen, was broken. I had, in the meantime, resumed my sewing, after having lost fully half an hour in consequence of being unwilling to lose a few minutes for the sake of attending to my child, and relieving him from the troubles that had come upon him. The first notice I received of his being awake, was his gratified exclamation at finding his lost arrow beside him. All his past grief was forgotten. In a few minutes he was down in the yard, shooting his arrow again, and as happy as before. No trace of his recent grief remained.

But I could not forget it. With me the circumstance was not as the morning cloud and the early dew. The sunshine that came afterward did not dissipate instantly the one, nor drink up the other. I was sober for many hours afterwards; for the consciousness of having done wrong, as well as of having been the occasion of grief to my child, lay with a heavy pressure on my feelings.—*Ladies' Wreath.*

Deacon Hunt was naturally a high tempered man, and used to beat his oxen over their heads, as all his neighbors did. It was observed that when he became a christian his cattle were remarkably docile. A friend inquired into the secret. "Why," said the deacon, "formerly, when my oxen were a little contrary, I flew into a passion and beat them unmercifully: this made the matter worse. Now, when they do not behave well, I go behind the load, sit down, and sing Old Hundred. I don't know how it is, but the psalm tune has a surprising effect upon my oxen."

Peter Smith, the watch-maker, insisted upon calling his oldest boy, Peter, after himself, as he considered his little treasure valuable enough to be called a *re-Peter*. He much admired its little *face* and *hands*.

Unity of Man and Wife judicially confirmed.—A Western paper says that a woman was convicted of stealing a piece of linsey, in Randolph county, Indiana, and the justice sentenced her husband to jail for the offence.

"Hallo, Bill, lend me five dollars."—"You're mistaken in your man, sir; I'm not a *five dollar Bill*." "Well, you can pass, any how."

Diamond and Paste.—"Really, my dear," said Mr. Jones to his better half, "you have sadly disappointed me. I once considered you a *jewel* of a woman, but you've turned out only a bit of *matrimonial paste*."

"Then, my love," was the reply, "console yourself with the idea that it is very adhesive, and I'll stick to you as long as you live."

Let us remember, in the words of Jeremy Taylor, that 'Marriage is the school and exercise of virtue; marriage is the proper scene of piety and patience; marriage is the nursery of Heaven!' and, so remembering, let us keep it holy."

A Mistake Corrected.—An orator holding forth in favor of "woman—dear, divine woman," concludes thus:

"Oh, my hearers, depend upon it, nothing beats a goood wife!"

"I beg your pardon," replied one of his auditors, "a bad husband does."

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A considerable time has elapsed since my return home from Raleigh, where I had the honor of representing the people of Caldwell county in the last General Assembly. Having, since my return, mixed much with my constituents, and having conversed freely with them upon all the material subjects brought before the Legislature—I have the satisfaction of saying, that I have not met with a single individual who disapproved of any vote given by me during the last Session: no—not even the vote I gave for the Hon. G. E. Badger as U. S. Senator, the opinion of Mr. T. L. Clingman to the contrary, notwithstanding. Mr. C. says that I did not represent the views of my own section, and that Mr. Badger not being the choice of the Western people, could not have received the vote of a single county of the twelve composing the 1st Congressional District. Now, of the county of Caldwell I have a right to speak; and *I* believe, if the election should come *off* on the 1st of April next, in the 1st *District*, for Senator of the United States, *that* Mr. Badger would not lose fifty votes in Caldwell county. As a *proof* of this, when canvassing in 1846 for a seat in the House of Commons, I both *privately* and publicly avowed my *preference* for Mr. Badger, and was elected—*and* my vote for him stands recorded on the Journals of that Session. And in 1848, being again a candidate, I then everywhere openly expressed a *preference* for Mr. B., and did not hesitate to declare my determination to vote for him, if elected. I *was* elected, and that too by an increased majority. Yet Mr. Clingman has the temerity to say that, in voting for Mr. B. a second time, "I betrayed my trust." As regards Mr. C's attack upon me, I should have let it pass without notice, if he had not, by attacking me, in substance attacked the constituency I had the honor of representing. Mr. C. charges my people with gross ignorance, or what is worse, with dishonesty and want of independence—a charge which, for them and for myself, I indignantly hurl back, and tell him that, having been raised among them and lived with them for the last *forty* years, I have reason to *know* them, and that his charge is false and unfounded. And I furthermore tell him, that there are men among my constituency that I would prefer to represent me in Congress, to the Hon. T. L. Clingman. If Mr. C. had discharged his duty to his constituents, as I did to mine, and had not left Washington City to return to Raleigh for the purpose of electioneering for a seat in the U. S. Senate, perhaps I might have been spared the unpleasant task of arraigning him, in setting myself and my constituents right.

Mr. C. being my representative, I hold that *I* have a *right* to investigate his conduct, and therefore, I ask him, "who attended to *your* duty in Washington and what pay *you* received per diem, whilst you were absent from that place attending to my business in Raleigh, and posting me and my constituents in the public newspapers?" He may perhaps say that he brought no accusation against my constituents; but I hold him to his published words, and leave the public to decide. The people of Caldwell were acquainted with my views and determination in regard to the Senatorial election, previous to electing me as their representative in the Legislature. Then, if in carrying out these views and the determination I had expressed, any man says I betrayed my trust, I ask if he does not assail those from whom I derived that trust? If I knew the will of my constituents and regarded it not, I "should be beaten with many stripes"—yes sir, and even "earmarked." If Mr. C. should be a candidate at any subsequent time, before the people of Caldwell County, he will find that others can set "ear-marks" as well as himself!

Personally, I have always been friendly with Mr. C., and sincerely regret that my duty to those who have so often honored me with their suffrages, and whom I know to be as honest, intelligent and independent as any set of men in the world, compels me to ask of you the favor of publishing this card.

Respectfully yours,
E. P. MILLER.

Lenoir, March 23d, 1849.

Circumstances alter Cases.—During the Administration of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Polk, their adherents thought that the turning Whigs *out* of office, and turning *in* Democrats, was the very thing. Now they demur exceedingly to the practice. The following epigram is to the point:

"Whatever is, is right," said Pope,
So said a Politician;
But when his fate required a rope,
He varied his position.
I asked if still he held it good?
"Why no!" he sternly cried,
"Good texts are only understood,
By being well applied." [*Ral. Reg.*

THE LATE TORNADO IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky papers continue daily to bring us accounts of the disastrous effects of the tornado which recently passed over a large portion of that State, in destroying houses, barns, fences, &c.; but at no place does it appear to have been so terrible as at Big Spring, as described in the subjoined letter to the Louisville Journal:

"BIG SPRING, Ky., March 21, 1849.

"*Gentlemen:* Our little village, last night, about five minutes to 9 o'clock, was the scene of one of the most frightful calamities ever experienced. A hurricane, blowing from a little south of west, passed over us, leaving our town a solid mass of ruins. The inhabitants are now crowded into the few houses still standing; most of the houses are in fragments; three persons killed; three or four wounded severely and many slightly.—Families were turned out in the rain and storm with nothing but their night clothes, and without a garment for their little ones. This morning fowls of every kind are lying scattered over the fields entirely stripped of feathers. The distress and ruin must be seen to be believed; it cannot be described. Our houses are torn up from the very foundations, and in one case the bottom floor was carried twenty or thirty yards, the family still on it. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death."

Gold from California.—We learn by inquiry that there has been received at the United States mint, since December 8, 1848, California gold as follows:

	ozs.	dec.		
To March 28, inc.,	3,451	74	gross—	$63,784 31
March 29, do.	1,402	23	about	61,000 00
Do. 30, do.	2,096	40		
Do. 31, do.	151	72		2,750 00
	7,102	09		$127,534 31

The average fineness is near 894 thousandths.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INAUGURATION.

Amongst the multitudes of strangers who attended the late Inauguration, and participated in the festivities of the occasion, we find there was an English visiter, who communicated his impressions in a long letter to a Canadian journal. He writes obviously in a candid spirit, and in the style of a gentleman. We extract from his letter the following very just description of President Taylor:

"In my last I gave my first impression of the new President. I have since had the honor to make his acquaintance, and have *no* reason to change the opinion I expressed of him. The sobriquet of 'Rough and Ready,' which was conferred upon him by his soldiers, on account of his promptness in action and in the presence of the enemy, has given the public a very erroneous impression of the General's personal appearance and demeanor. He is a very plain, gentlemanly old soldier, courteous in the extreme, and prepossessing in his manners. He is, in fact, just such a man as will fill his high office with honor and dignity."

The writer's account of the great Inauguration Ball is perhaps a little exaggerated, but it is in the main correct, and not a little amusing. We extract the following:

"I had intended giving some account of the great Ball on the evening of the inauguration, but fear that I have neither the time nor the abilities to do justice to so grand a *fete*. Besides, the idea of a detailed description might startle you a little, when I inform you that a mere summary of the proceedings, &c. published in the papers here would fill three columns of your paper, and they assert that the history of it is *yet* to be written. A few words, therefore, from me must suffice.

"The building where it was given was a wooden structure erected for the purpose, adjoining the City Hall; which, permit me to remark, *en passant*, is one of the querist specimens of architecture in existence, and would require a chapter to describe. This grand wooden saloon, two hundred feet in length by fifty in width, was entered by a flight of stairs from the City Hall, the council chamber and rooms of which served for supper and dressing rooms.

"The company began to arrive at 8 o'clock, and from 9 to 10 the grand staircase exhibited one continuous dense stream of human beings. At half-past 10 or 11 the crowd was probably densest in the ball room, as from that time parties began to leave, in consequence of the pressure, and there being but little room left for dancing. The ladies, as is usual at balls here, greatly outnumbered the other sex, and those who had the opportunity afforded them of joining in the giddy dance were fortunate indeed. So many were the strangers there, that, stranger as I had before felt myself in Washington, I now found I was as much at home as most of those present. It was on all hands agreed that so many beautiful women were never before assembled in one room in America. New York, Philadelphia, and in particular Baltimore, celebrated for the beauty of its women, contributed each their quota. In fact the beautiful, the fair, and the gay, from every State in the Union were represented there. At this hour (11 o'clock) there could not have been less than from four to five thousand persons in the room. In a few minutes it was announced that the President was at the head of the stairs. An opening was made through the crowd, while Gungl's celebrated band struck up Hail Columbia, the music of which was for a time drowned by the deafening cheers of the assembled multitude. The President took his stand—not his seat—for, poor man, he had no time that night for sitting, at the upper end of the room, where he continued, with but little intermission, to shake hands with all who came till one o'clock. He only twice left his post; once to go to supper for a few minutes, and again to walk round the great Hall, to shake hands with the "mammas" and "wall-flowers" who graced the margin of the room.

"At a little before 12 o'clock supper was announced, and such a scene as then ensued baffles all description. The ladies' supper-room, for there were two, was large enough to accommodate 400 comfortably. But there were 4,000 at least of hungry and thirsty souls. Into this room none but ladies were permitted to enter; and although, as I remarked, it was only large enough to accommodate 400, it was found that such was the compressibility of the fair sex that the room actually held a 1,000. After depositing my fair companion in this dense array of human *frailty*, I visited the supper-room set apart exclusively for the gentlemen, where I understood a most splendid supper had been laid. What think ye was my surprise to find not one vestige of any thing eatable remaining. Some of those who preceded me doubtless had had nothing to keep soul and body together for several days. I saw knots of men here and there about the table, like so many vultures, pulling and hauling away at the skeletons of turkeys, &c., upon which I could not discover a particle of meat. My friend who accompanied me and I at length gave up in despair getting any thing to eat, and by dint of perseverance, and slying a quarter at one of the waiters, succeeded in getting a *couple of bottles* of champagne, which we voted to be excellent. We then descended just in time to witness the interesting spectacle of a lady being carried out fainting. By the way, this was several times repeated during the night, and appeared at one time to be getting contagious, or perhaps epidemic, as the doctors might decide, for it was not confined to the weaker sex. At a later hour of the night I returned to the charge again, and succeeded in making a pretty decent supper in the ladies' supper-room. After the supper-rooms were opened the dancing was renewed with some degree of comfort, and the ball-room did not become again unpleasantly crowded.

"At about one o'clock, and from that till three, the dressing-rooms exhibited the most ludicrous scenes imaginable. The cloaks, coats, and hats of at least 1,500 gentlemen had been pitched promiscuously into one common pile, in a room about 10 or 12 by 15 feet, until they were at least breast high. In the name of sense how was any man to find his own property? It was useless attempting it. The only thing that could be done was to try on till you got a coat to fit. Of hats, there was but little choice; they had all become of one style. It seemed as if the fashion had suddenly changed, and that the most approved Broadway beavers had by some strange process been suddenly transformed into a peculiar style called cocked. It may have been a conspiracy amongst the hatters; who knows? Having had something to do with ballgiving in my time, I might criticise the arrangements; but I will not be so ill-natured. I enjoyed the sport, and would not have missed it for a good deal. To compensate for every sort of inconvenience, we had magnificent music. It is a treat of itself to hear Gungl's band, for which the managers paid $600 for the night. I have omitted to mention that nearly all the great men of the nation were present, and all the foreign Ministers in their official costumes."

The Diplomatic Smuggling.—A letter from Washington in the New York Courier, repeats that Ellsworth, the Charge de Affaires at Stockholm, has been recalled. The revocation of this person's credentials was among the first acts of the Administration, and upon the most undoubted evidence of its necessity, in sustaining the character and credit of the Government.

A late General Order of the War Department contains numerous promotions and brevets. Among them is the name of Major Samuel McRee of Wilmington, on whom the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel is conferred "for meritorious conduct while serving in Mexico."—*Wilmington Chron.*

Wonderful Changes.—The National Whig says that before the Presidential election, there were five hundred democratic clerks in Washington; after the result was ascertained, the number was dwindled down to a hundred, and soon it will be a difficult task to find enough for a quorum of the Jackson democratic Association. It appears from this, remarks the Whig, either that President Taylor is still acquiring popularity, or that Polk democracy is not a comforter in the distressing hour.

THE HOME MARKET.

COTTON IN BOSTON.—The Boston Transcript says that the amount of cotton received at that port for the week ending March 20th, 1849, indicates a remarkable increase in the importation of that article, significant of the rapid growth of Boston. There were received, from New Orleans, 19,927 bales; from Mobile, 16,827; from Apalachicola, 5,198; from Savannah, 2,113; from Charleston, 421; from Galveston, 698; total, 45,254 bales—more than one-half the whole importation of the season in 1835, '6, and '7.

Believing, as we do, that the cause of protection is the cause of all interests of the country, and the cause of truth and justice, the attention of such cotton-planters as place no value on the home market is called to the above paragraph.

In one week the city of Boston received from the cotton-planting States upwards of forty-five thousand bales of cotton, which cost about one million and a half of dollars. This large import of one article only may contribute to the rapid growth of Boston, but it shows more conclusively the great importance of the home market, which is generally better than the foreign, and, by consequence, the deep interest every planter has in protecting it.

But it should not be supposed that all the cotton shipped from the South to Boston is for sale in the latter place; because nearly the whole of the import at Boston is purchased with cash, in the seaboard markets, for the cotton mills of Lowell and other places in Massachusetts.

And now, let us, in part, account for the superior quality of the domestic fabrics over those imported from England. One operation of an agent at New Orleans will illustrate: He receives an order from the Lawrence mill, or any other mill at Lowell, for 5,000 bales of clean good cotton, to procure which he must buy some six, seven, or eight thousand bales of all sorts, running from ordinary, good ordinary, middling, good middling, fair, good fair, and fine. Having purchased all these qualities, his next duty is to order his broker to classify them, which being done, he ships to Boston the good cottons, and then sells to the Liverpool purchasers the inferior cottons, which, at a much less cost, are by the manufacturers of Manchester (England) worked into flimsy stuff and sent to our country to undersell our strong, durable fabrics, (strong and durable because they are made from good cotton, and at the same time cheapen our labor and get our money.

"The American System" advocated by the Whig party, is unquestionably the true policy of the country, and it should be the permanent law of the land, with some modifications. The Tariff of 1842 was not a perfect one; that of 1846 is believed to be the most imperfect one we ever had. A tariff of duties between the two would operate beneficially, *provided the duties be specific, and, by consequence, prevent fraudulent invoices, or, in other words, prevent the foreign shippers from establishing our duties instead of ourselves.* Whilst duties continue *ad valorem* the foreign shippers do not care much whether we have a high or low tariff.—*National Intelligencer.*

A statement was yesterday published in the Union, from the New Haven (Connecticut) Register, "that Mr. Hannegan was nominated by President Polk at the urgent request of Mr. Clayton, the Premier of the Taylor Administration." We are informed that there is not a word of truth in the statement.—*Nat. Intell.*

Proscription.—The Washington Union asserted the other day, that there were but few Whigs removed from the departments at Washington during the administration of Mr. Polk; in reply to which the National Whig publishes a list of the politics of the subordinates in the departments, which stands thus: Whigs 59, Locos 286.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Ephraim G. Squier, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala.

Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Territory of Minesota, in the place of William Pennington, declined.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1849.

Mr. Sherman, of New Jersey, has been appointed Marshal of that State.

Mr. Stubbs, a clerk in the State Department, much of a Locofoco partizan, has been removed by Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Gordon appointed in his place. The son of Mr. Stubbs, who was also a clerk in the same Department, and who was an officer of the Locofoco Mass Meeting held in this city on the night of the 27th of September last, still retains his office.

Matthew L. Davis, the old "Spy in Washington," and the "Genoise Traveller" of the London Times; and the uncompromising Clay man, has received the appointment of Despatch Agent at New York, tendered to him, unsolicited, by Mr. Secretary Clayton.

A new daily Whig journal is soon to be started in this city, with Mr. Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune, a writer of great terseness, elegance and power, and Mr. John O. Sargent, well known as a very able political writer, as its associate editors. POTOMAC.

Mr. Clay arrived at Louisville from New Orleans on the 28th ult. His health was good.

Legislative Divorces.—The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky has decided that divorces granted by act of the Legislature are unconstitutional and void, so far as the rights of property are concerned; and that a wife so divorced, without her consent, is, upon the death of the husband, entitled to dower in his lands and slaves, and to a distributable portion of his personal estate, as fully as if no such act of divorce had been passed. As to the effect of such a divorce upon the relations of the parties, aside from the rights of property, nothing was decided. That question did not arise.

The Boston Republican urges the sheriff to administer chloroform to Goode, on the day of his execution in that city for murder, in order to alleviate his sufferings and make hanging a pleasure to him.—The refined tenderness of the age will next suggest that the murderer will administer chloroform to his victim before he cuts his throat for his money.—*Ledger.*

Keeping Fresh Beef.—Combe says the *ribs* will keep longest, for five or six days in Summer, the middle of the *loin* next, the *rump* next, the *round* next, and the brisket worst, which will not keep longer than three days in summer.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York Herald has advices from San Francisco, brought by Edward A. Suwerkrop, Esq., who made a very quick trip overland through Mexico to Vera Cruz, thence to Mobile, and thence to New York.

Mr. Suwerkrop left San Francisco on the 30th January, San Blas on the 1st of March, and reached Vera Cruz on the 16th, travelling a distance of 990 miles over execrable roads, and was robbed en route, in 16 days. He met in Mexico about 1,000 Americans, Mexicans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, &c., &c., on their way to the coast, bound to California.—The Mexican banditti levied black mail on all but the armed parties of Americans.

The latest letter states that, after a winter of the greatest severity, fine weather had set in, the snow had begun to melt, and many diggers had started and were on the eve of starting for the mines, to recommence operations, and that the sales of goods had, in consequence, begun to increase.

The price of gold has risen, in consequence of the large arrivals of specie from San Blas, Valparaiso, &c., and which has been placed in the hands of the merchants at San Francisco for investment.

About 700 persons have arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, and about 400 from the Sandwich Islands. There were about 7,000 in California, ready to commence operations in the mines the moment the weather would permit. There were not many in San Francisco; they were scattered over the country. House room was, of course, very scarce; many diggers had pitched their tents around the Bay of San Francisco.

The price of provisions had become more moderate. On the 30th of January, flour in parcels was selling at $10 per barrel; by the single barrel at $16. Pork was dull at $30 per barrel. Salt beef could scarcely be sold. No one would give $14 per barrel for it.

There had been no arrivals from the United States.

The sloop of war St. Mary was the only national vessel at San Francisco.

The United States store-ship Lexington sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 25th of January. She had $400,000 in gold on board.

The largest lump that Mr. S. has seen weighed fourteen ounces.

Affairs in California were, taking everything into consideration, quite peaceable.

None of the Oregon gold had been seen in California. There were still reports that gold had been discovered in that territory.

The British ship of war Calypso was at Mazatlan, to leave soon for England. She would take away over $2,000,000 in specie. Of this there were over 5,000 ounces of California gold.

While Mr. S. was at Mazatlan, California gold was sold at $15 per ounce.

After going into a careful calculation with Mr. S., we were assured that about $4,000,000 in gold had been obtained from the mines. Of this, $1,300,000 had passed through the custom house at San Francisco, valued at $10 to $13 per ounce. $700,000 had gone off in driblets, in trunks, boxes, and on the persons of its owners, to Oregon, Valparaiso, Sydney, N. S. W., Sandwich Islands, the United States, England, &c., &c., to save freight. Several lots of $10,000 each, had gone off in this way. $1,000,000 was in the hands of the merchants of San Francisco; about $1,000,000 was scattered over California, in large and small parcels in the possession of parties, miners, &c., that had not been sent down to San Francisco. This Mr. Suwerkrop assured us, was a very moderate calculation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1849.

In our election for delegates to a convention to form a provisional government, to meet in March, owing to chicanery on the part of some of our politicians, the whole of the regular ticket, with the exception of Captain Lippit and Mr. Norton, was defeated, and two notorious characters were elected by the volunteers and rowdies of the town. It is difficult to say what we shall do with all the people shortly to arrive here. All the houses are now completely filled.

Among the letters received by the late arrivals from California, is a long one from Capt. J. L. Folsom, of the Army, to Gen. Jesup, which is published in the Intelligencer. The following paragraphs from it are of interest:—

"The fact is brought feelingly home to the apprehension of every intelligent man that there is no government and no law in California. A general feeling of insecurity depresses the whole population, and operates most injuriously upon all classes of society. Crowds of men are flocking from all quarters of the country, and among them are many persons of bad character and desperate fortunes; and every thing about them affords a reasonable assurance that every kind of villainy may be practiced with impunity throughout the territory.

"The only tribunals which have attempted any jurisdiction in cases of murder, &c., some months past, are those formed for the occasion, as it arises, and offenders generally escape, or, if they are taken, it is amidst the phrenzy of popular excitement, where the guilty and innocent may be victims together. Several executions have taken place in pursuance of this kind of law, and it is supposed that several others will be announced by the next mail from the South. In the mean time outrages are occurring in all quarters of the country, and the public astonishment has scarcely subsided after one murder has transpired before another is committed more horrible than the first. Housebreaking, thefts, and robberies are of almost hourly occurrence. This state of things must continue until we have the firm and steady rein of government extended over the territory by Congress.

"The trade of the country is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the mines and the great influx of population. For several months past the average amount of duties collected at this port, exclusive of the expenses of the custom house, has been rising $30,000, and it is thought it will exceed $60,000 the present month. It will be safe, I think, to put the revenue of California, for the current year, at $1,000,000, and four-fifths of this will be collected at this port. The amount paid is becoming a subject of comment, and the fact that a population paying such a tax has no government and no representation is exciting very general dissatisfaction. Should Congress again adjourn without any action in relation to this territory, it will create still more violent comment, and might lead to some measures on the part of the people of the country which would bring lasting disgrace upon our flag."

Another letter gives an account of an armed pursuit of five San Miguel murderers, who were overtaken, one killed in the affray that ensued, one shot in the sea, in which he had taken refuge, and the remaining three tried and shot.—One of the pursuers was killed also.

From California.—The following is an extract from a letter in the Philadelphia North American of this morning, dated San Francisco, Jan. 26:

I find that property has risen nearly one thousand per cent. since I left here five months ago. For a lot which I sold for one thousand dollars last July, the present holder has refused ten thousand dollars. Other sales have been made, some nine or ten, in which property has advanced in equal proportion. The influx of population is already so great, that there are nearly three hundred people (although it is the rainy season,) sleeping out in tents, and under porches and whale boats.

The rent of a room 15 feet square, is $50 per week. Board, with space on the floor to spread a mattress on, is $15 per week; carpenter's wages $10 per day; lumber at $120 per thousand, and not two thousand feet for sale or to be had even at that price. Immigrants, from the coast of South America, are daily arriving; one thousand at least are daily expected within the next few days.

An Unsuccessful California Expedition.—A Telegraphic despatch, bearing date at New Orleans on Friday last, communicates the following intelligence:

The steamship Globe arrived here yesterday from the Rio Grande, bringing later intelligence. She had on board eighteen of Col. Webb's California Expedition, who are returning home. The cholera, it appears, raged severely on the Rio Grande, and, having broken out among the party, eight of them died from the effects of the disease, four of whom were New Yorkers—names not mentioned.

The distinguished ornithologist, Mr. Audubon, who accompanied Col. Webb's expedition, has been robbed of twelve thousand dollars in gold by the Mexicans. He was fortunate enough to recover four thousand of it some time after the robbery. Himself and Col. Webb have remained behind for the purpose, if possible, of recovering the residue of their lost treasure.

Much sickness prevails on the Rio Grande. New Orleans is comparatively healthy, but the cholera is slightly increasing. Weather pleasant. The water in the river continues high.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

TIME AND MAN.

We have noted the receipt of the first volume of the American edition of the long expected work on *Nimrah and Its Remains*, by Austen Henry Layard, Esq., of whose excavations and discoveries among the mounds of the Tigris, near Mosul, in the heart of the ancient Assyria, we have heretofore made mention.

There is enough in the book to make a profound impression both upon the feelings and the imagination. The extraordinary nature of the subject, involving the disinterment, so to speak, of a buried empire, one of the first born and earliest destroyed of the political works of the ancient civilization, ensures this result. Pondering over its pages, a change comes over the spirit of our thoughts; on a sudden we seem to wake as out of a dream of present existence, to be restored to the reality of the past—a past of three or four thousand years back—to dwell amid the men and scenes of that primeval world. Here, indeed, descending with Layard into the freshly opened trenches of the mound of Nimrod, amid the mysteries of buried palaces; exploring halls encrusted with alabaster sculptures and lettered legends, all of them authentic historic records of the acts of the successors of Semiramis; and passing through portals and courts defended by human-headed winged bulls and lions and other extraordinary mythic figures, we breathe the air of an earlier age than that of the pyramids—than that of the laws of Mount Sinai—an age before Troy had fallen or letters been carried to dispel the darkness and barbarism of Greece.—According to the ordinary systems of chronology, the Assyrian monarchy, embracing as the permanent members of the empire, Assyria proper, Media and Babylonia, exclusive of immense conquests extending from the Nile to the Indus, was founded by Ninus two thousand years before the Christian era; and, after all political mutations and misfortunes to the general state, it was not until about fourteen hundred years later that the capital city, Ninevah, was destroyed by the united efforts of its once subjects, the Medians and Babylonians. Ninevah was five hundred years old before the Hebrews fled from Egypt; eight hundred years old when the Pharaohs commenced those architectural works which are the wonders of the world; eleven hundred years before the mighty empire was shattered in the hands of the luxurious Sardanapalus; twelve hundred years before the first thatched Roman hovel was built among the laurels of the Palatine.

And this, then, is all that remains of Ninevah—the glorious, the mighty, the imperial city; which, after ruling the ancient world for fourteen centuries, at last, sacked by armies and wasted with fire, was buried away out of sight, actually entombed under the earth—the sands of the desert, heaped by every summer simoom—twenty-four hundred years ago. Within two hundred years after its fall, the ten thousand Greeks marched over the desolate hillocks, without dreaming that Ninevah lay below—Ninevah, whose name had already been forgotten upon the very site of its temples and palaces. Nothing but the mounded sand; and, under that sand, walls, statues, bricks, and the marble histories of the king of kings, before whom the earth once trembled! One startles again from the revery into which Mr. Layard's discoveries throw him, to look upon a wretched parched country, hot, sickly and sterile, occupied by miserably poor and abject Arabs, and wonder how it was possible such an empire as the Assyrian could have ever existed in the home of such barbarians, or how such barbarians could ever have taken the place of Semiramis and the kings that were her slaves and satraps.

Standing on the mound of Nimrod and remembering the mournful and terrible changes of four thousand years, we cannot but ask ourselves whether such things as have been will not be again—be with man's modern, as with his most ancient empires. The Arab system, now existing in all Mesopotamia, is precisely analogous to the old patriarchal system of the same country, and is a perfectly republican and democratic one; the Sheiks of the present, like those of the remotest epochs, having an authority very similar to that of Indian Chiefs in the New World. Out of such pastoral democracies grew the tyranny and grandeur of the Assyrian state; and, dying, it was resolved into its native elements. Can such tyranny and grandeur ever, in any way, grow up in the Western hemisphere, to be ultimately overthrown and succeeded by native barbarism? We are wise in our generation—as they were who, of old, boasted the power and strength of states which the earth has long since ceased to know; but who can penetrate the secrets or foretell the Ninevah-like changes which are to take place during the next four thousand years?

Let care be taken that cows are milked clean; the last milk is many times the best, and cows are spoiled by carelessness.

A DISCOVERY FOR PREVENTING FIRES.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

LONDON, March 1, 1849.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, held about a week since, an important paper was read, which is making some talk among the scientific men here, and is of great interest to the world at large. It is no less than a discovery, by means of which carbonic acid gas is applied to the extinguishment of fires with complete success, in its operation instantaneous, and with this immense advantage, with none of the injury to furniture, buildings, &c. inseparable from the use of water for a similar purpose.

The paper to which I refer was read at the meeting last Friday, by Rev. I. Barlow, and was an account of an invention of a Mr. Phillips, called "Phillips's Fire Annihilator." The paper has since been published in the annals of the society at length. I will give you an abstract of its purport in a few words.

In large fires, flame is the greatest agent of destruction; it occasions a violent draught, intense heat, and rapidly generates suffocating and noxious gases. For its existence a constant supply of pure air is necessary, as well as a constant high temperature. To prevent the latter, water is sufficient, but not so to prevent the other condition. The "fire anihilator" subdues flame by preventing effectually the supply of its vital element, pure air, and supplying instead one destructive to its existance—carbonic gas and steam—thus rendering the continuance of flame impossible.—These are generated by this apparatus, which is perfectly portable, for one ample for a private house weighs only twenty five pounds. It is so contrived that by simply touching a spring this active agency can be aroused in three seconds of time. For the protection of larger buildings, such as churches, factories, &c., a larger apparatus in proportion will be required, in a convenient position. The potency of this invention was exhibited in several different ways in the lecture room. Models of houses, ships, &c. were set on fire, and when fully ignited the flame was extinguished as soon as the annihilator was brought to bear upon it.

The great advantages of this invention are the instantaneous effect produced, long before a fire engine could have been got in preparation or brought to bear upon the fire, and the complete freedom from any injury to furniture inseparable from the employment of water. This apparatus may be always at hand ready for use, is easily set in action, is always sure to come into action, occasions no injury to the house or furniture, and no injury need be apprehended from its use. This is all the account of this important discovery yet made public. There seems to be no reason to doubt the full value claimed for the discovery, which cannot fail to prove one of the most beneficial applications of scientific knowledge that this prolific age has brought forth.

British India.—The immensity of the British empire in India will recur to the mind with peculiar force at the present moment, when the disasters in the Punjaub teach us—not, indeed, to expect the probability, but to consider the possibility of its decline and fall. As far back as 1832 it was estimated in official documents that the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, forming British India proper, (so far, at least, as the continent is concerned,) contained a population of 90,000,000 of souls; while in the subject or vassal—more delicately entitled, allied or protected—states, there were 40,000,000 more—and in the independent States (Scinde, Nepaul, and the territories of Sindia and Runjeet Singh) 11,000,000, making a grand total of 141,000,000—a whole race of men, an ancient one, the people of the rich, fertile, and famous Ind, reduced to submission by a company of British merchants who aspire to the rule of monarchs, as well as the profits of traders.

Slavery Eighty Years Ago.—Eighty years ago, slavery existed in Massachusetts; and was there practised, by some, as cruelly as on the worst sugar plantations of Louisiana. Mrs. Child in her History of Woman, says: "A wealthy lady residing in Gloucester, Mass., was in the habit of giving away the infants of her female slaves a few days after they were born, as people are accustomed to dispose of a litter of kittens. One of her neighbors begged an infant, which in those days of comparative simplicity, she nourished with her own milk, and reared among her own children. This woman had an earnest desire for a brocade gown, and her husband not feeling able to purchase one, she sent her little nursling to Virginia and sold her, when she was about seven years old." Yet the people of Massachusetts, like the English, have less charity now for slaveholders than perhaps any other of the citizens of the U. States. Such is human nature.—*Philad. Bulletin.*

New Way to pay Old Debts.—Some wise and honest soul has introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature a bill for the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. Why not a bill for the repeal of all laws of all kinds? Or why not, to complete and perfect this sagacious reform at one and a single step, incorporate into the bill a provision making it a capital offence for one man to lend or trust another man or give him any kind of credit in any way or for any purpose whatever.

A new Chang and Eng.—If we may credit the following account from the Missouri Statesman, a duplicate of the Siamese twins has been produced in the Western country:

"*The Missouri Twins.*—These wonderful children are now in St. Louis. They are the children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, Texas co., Missouri, and were born on the 16th December, 1847. They are connected from the breastbone abdomen, measure twenty inches in height and weigh twenty pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face, heads coated over with fine black hair, and in all other respects perfect in form and feature."

Another of the Old Tea Party gone.—Died, at Saco, Maine, on the 23d ult., Benjamin Simpson, aged 94, one of the party that threw the cargoes of tea from the ships in Boston harbor.

Affecting Definition.—Precocious Child: "Papa, what is humbug?" *Parent (with a deep drawn sigh)* "It is, my dear, when your mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirts."

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR: If Fayetteville wants the trade from the rich agricultural counties of the Upper Yadkin, the Northern route for the Plank Road is indispensable. The rail road to Charlotte will soon be completed. The people of the Upper Yadkin will certainly go to Charlotte instead of Fayetteville, unless the immediate facility of a plank road to Fayetteville is offered to them. They will not stop at Salisbury; for when they reach that point, and the choice is presented to go to the rail road at Charlotte or by the plank road to Fayetteville, they will be certain to keep on to Charlotte. The true policy of Fayetteville is to strike the counties of Davidson and Guilford at such a distance from Charlotte as to present to the farmers of those regions an equal alternative. If your plank road approaches too near Charlotte, it cannot compete with the rail road from that place South. Salisbury is too near—the plank road should have terminated further north. The remedy is in bending the road Northward and making an angle in the Northeastern part of Davidson. I am a friend to the Central rail road project, but I would suggest to the people of Fayetteville to locate their plank road just as if the Central rail road charter had never been granted. The reasons for this suggestion are apparent to every intelligent man who lives on the route. The angle of the road in Davidson should be made with a view to a branch road extending from that point in the direction of Wilkesborough. The country South of the Yadkin will trade Southward, and Fayetteville cannot prevent it. She stands a chance for the trade North of the Yadkin by a judicious and speedy location of a plank road penetrating that region. She must be quick, for if the tide of trade ever sets to the South, no effort of hers can ever turn it. The rail road will one day be extended from Charlotte to Salisbury, and then it would be better for Fayetteville if her plank road should end at Hancock's Mills.—For the plank road will, when the rail road reaches Salisbury, serve as a tributary to that road, and actually draw the trade from the direction of Fayetteville to Salisbury. Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

Lexington, April 2, 1849.

P. S. Would not some of your Eastern men do well to try the experiment of constructing roads through your section out of Tar and Sand? I observe on your wharves and about your houses, where tar has been spilt upon the ground, that a kind of cement is formed impervious to water or heat, and of everlasting duration.

Suppose a road graded and covered with the cement 8 feet wide, to the depth of 6 inches, would it not last equal to the Roman highways? I suppose 1500 barrels of tar to the mile would be sufficient, and that the cost would not be $2500 a mile. Living as I do in the up-country, I have no experience in this matter, and merely throw out the idea, that the attention of Eastern men may be directed to the subject. My opinion is that it is worth the experiment.

MR. HALE: I discover that the whole country between Fayetteville and the *mountains* is agitated on the subject of the Plank Road, which seems to obtain more favor with the people generally than any other of the proposed schemes of internal improvement. Much anxiety is felt as to the direction, and much importance attaches to the judicious location of the road. I have noticed several routes proposed and urged as most politic and practicable—the one by Watson's Bridge—up by the Deep River Factories, &c.; the one through Richmond, Stanly, &c. If Fayetteville is seeking a route by which the greatest amount of trade and travel will be secured, nothing can be obviously more foreign to that object than adopting the route by Watson's; the trade and travel on that line is already here; and as to the Deep River coal mines, referred to as an object, I have consulted no well balanced mind that entertains for a moment the earnest of that proposition. It would prove a considerable commodity to the Arsenal, it is true; but in the name of common sense, what would Fayetteville, as the chief town of trade in North Carolina, realize from that source? She cannot subsist upon it, and she most certainly cannot compete with the Northern companies in the sale and transport of it. And as to the direction through Richmond, a number of well founded objections may be adduced to determine its inexpediency—but two plain common place ones present sufficient for the moment—the one that the wagoners, AND THEY ARE THEY, that are looked to for substantial support, will never submit to be taxed on so circuitous a line. Now the geography of the country indicates, and the experience of old travellers confirms, that a direct line from Fayetteville to Salisbury touches Carthage, or a little South of it, and if that is taken for granted, and it must be, then by Watson's Bridge 10 miles North of Carthage, or through Richmond some 30 miles South of Carthage, will form such a curve as to interdict the wagon travel to a great degree, if not entirely, by imposing a tax on the unnecessarily circuitous route; and another is that after Fayetteville expends large amounts of labor and money to draw down the products of the mountain valleys, that she is offering the market of the road to Cheraw at a short distance and little expense—by tapping the road at the most propitious point to her. If Fayetteville desires to mature what the Legislature contemplated in conferring the charter; to enhance her own growth, advancement and prosperity, by consulting the greatest good of the greatest number of Western North Carolina, by a judicious and wise location of the road, she will conform it to the geography of the country—to the geological surveys, and to the true and substantial policy of the charter, to take the direct line by Carthage and Ashborough—and then at that point, or little above, to form a branch of the road, and thus command the entire surplus of the country. This is the route that will meet the favor and approbation of the mass of the hardy and industrious planters—this is the route that will invite the traveller—and this is the route that will make Fayetteville what she should have been long since—what is desired she should be, and what she irresistibly will be—the emporium of North Carolina. I have talked with the wagoners, and with those wagoners who have talked with the intelligent *no wagoners*, and all concur that this is the route for the common good.

FAYETTEVILLE'S BACK-WOODS ADVOCATE.

Expected Visit from General Taylor.—The President of the United States has communicated to Governor Fish his intention to attend the next State fair to be held at Syracuse.

Two new vessels have been recently built here—the Schr. Wave, and the Brig Buena Vista. The Wave was built by Paul Cornell for John & B. M. Selby.—This is the 40th vessel built by Mr. Cornell. She shows the thorough workmanship and fine finish for which he is distinguished as a ship-builder.

The Buena Vista was built by Joseph Farrow for Geo. R. Dixon and Capt. Amos Ireland. She is a splendid vessel for her class, thoroughly built, of the best materials, and perfectly finished throughout. Her cabin is one of the neatest we ever saw, and was finished by Mr. Cordon, of this place. She sailed a few days ago for Philadelphia, carrying, besides other freight, 100,0000 feet lumber. Prosperous gales attend her.

*Washington (N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We have pleasure in stating, that at the meeting at the Little River Factory, in this county, on Saturday last, $7,500 were subscribed to the Plank Road. Well done! This makes the individual subscription about $83,000—more than the full amount required. There is no objection to as much more; for only so much as is necessary will be called for, and the amount from each individual will be lessened by a large subscription.

The meeting of the Stockholders will be held to-morrow.

The great and increasing interest felt in this work in the interior is manifested by the great anxiety to obtain a judicious location for it. Leading men on each of the proposed routes are exerting themselves to obtain the prize for their own sections. We have heretofore published several communications on that point, and others will be found in this paper. We give them all for what they may be worth in the public estimation—simply hoping, that the discussion may point out to the Stockholders their best policy.

The admirable feeling and practical good sense which pervade the following extract from a letter from a valued friend in Wilmington, demand of us its publication, though not intended for the public eye. We most heartily reciprocate the good wishes which the writer expresses. Like his, our aspirations for the prosperity of North Carolina are not confined to the place of our residence, but take in the whole State. Interest and association unite in giving to Wilmington a place in our regards second only to Fayetteville.

"WILMINGTON, April 4.

"I am one of those who believe that the trade and interest of Fayetteville cannot be promoted without operating, *pari passu*, to the advancement of our town. I regret that this opinion does not prevail more extensively in this place as well as in Fayetteville—but especially here—for though it is quite possible that the growth and prosperity of Wilmington may be increased without any special advantage to Fayetteville, it is quite impossible for the latter to grow without producing a corresponding increase in the trade of the former. Such is the natural and necessary effect of the position of the two places; and I wonder at the insane and wicked attempts which are constantly made to encourage bad feelings between them. It is like the quarrels between members of the same family, or between copartners in trade, which can only have the effect of injuring the interests of both.

"The reason given in your paper of yesterday, for preferring the Northern route for your Plank Road, viz: that it is likely to make the Stock more valuable,—is not, in my opinion, one that should operate upon the Stockholders—very few (if any) of whom have subscribed with the view of deriving benefit in that way. Build the Road where you can get the most trade; and after its effects are seen, build others in various directions. I see no reason why Fayetteville should not be the centre from which half a dozen plank roads may diverge into the various sections of the State, from which the trade might be drawn to great advantage. I was astonished by hearing from a very intelligent gentleman from the North recently, the very great extent to which in some of the Northern States such works have been carried, and almost without exception paying handsome dividends to the Stockholders. A fact was also mentioned by the same gentleman, which I had not heard before, and which perhaps may have escaped your attention, to-wit, that a *general plank road bill* has been passed in the State of New York, under which any Company may form and proceed immediately *in its operations*. May we not hope that the good effect of your road will be such as to render something of the kind necessary in our own State! In the present state of affairs throughout our back country, I am satisfied that no other kind of improvement is so well calculated for the wants of the people.

"Excuse me, my dear sir, for having trespassed so long upon your time. My apology must be, the deep interest which you know I feel in the internal improvement of our State;—and as a Wilmingtonian, I am selfish enough to desire most ardently the prosperity and growth of your town. Let her go ahead! We will furnish the shipping to carry off your surplus productions, and will import the foreign produce to supply your increasing wants."

[We were aware of the existence of the General Law in New York, and it was a subject of consideration here last winter, whether we should apply to the Legislature for such a law or for the charter which we obtained. Obvious considerations, manifest in the charter, induced a decision in favor of that.]

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers to this work is called at Pittsborough on Saturday next the 14th inst. for the purpose of organizing the Company, electing officers, &c.

THE NEW FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.—It gives us great pleasure to state, that this large and handsome Establishment is about to be opened. The Proprietors have leased it to Mrs. Brown, who has had many years' experience in that line of business, and who we doubt not will make it a pleasant place of sojourn for travellers and boarders. Mrs. Brown is now engaged in selecting and putting in the Furniture, and we presume the House will be opened in a few days.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—H. B. Anthony, Whig, is elected Governor, by upwards of 2000 majority over his Locofoco competitor. Mr. Anthony is Editor of the Providence Daily Journal.

Mr. King, Whig, is re-elected to Congress. In the second District, there is no choice.

Both branches of the Legislature Whig.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The election, last week, resulted disastrously for the Whigs. Instead of carrying every thing, as last year, they have now only one Congressman out of four, and a failure to elect a Governor by the people.

The total vote in all the State except 16 towns, is, for Trumbull, Whig, 25,696; Seymour, Loco, 23,233; Niles, Abolition, 2,928.

The aggregate of the plurality of the three Locofocos elected to Congress, is about 400. The plurality of the one Whig elected is 1100.

In the Legislature, the Whigs have a majority of 5 or 7 in the Senate. In the House, 109 Whigs, 93 Locos, 13 Abolitionists, 7 not heard from.

Our respected contemporary of the Fayetteville Observer, in attributing in general terms to "one of the papers" of Wilmington, the utterance of what is accounted an objectionable sentiment on the subject of State improvements, does manifest injury to the papers of the town which have nothing to do with the matter, and which ought not to incur any censure in any quarter on account of it. It is better to designate the paper immediately concerned, that the blame, if any is imputed, may rest where it properly belongs.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Doubtless the Chronicle is right. The reason why we did not specify the Wilmington "Commercial" as the author of the objectionable paragraph, was, that we do not exchange with that paper, but found the paragraph quoted in the Register.

It gives us pleasure to acknowledge, that we have never had occasion to complain of the Chronicle for any attack upon our town or its interests, or for any under estimate of her schemes of improvement. But that the conduct of that journal towards Fayetteville has been, like that of the better portion of the citizens of Wilmington, neighborly, courteous, and respectful.

The Elections in Virginia take place on Thursday the 26th April, instant.

NATIONAL INJUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA.—A circumstance has recently come to our knowledge, which exhibits in a glaring light that injustice which has always characterized the conduct of all Administrations, of all parties, towards this State; and in regard to which there is a strong and growing feeling of indignation. We allude to the studied manner in which North Carolina has been overlooked, and sometimes insulted, in the bestowal of the offices and honors in the gift of the National Administration.

The circumstance to which we allude is the following: About a year ago, two citizens of this State were appointed by Mr. Polk to the offices of Paymaster in the Army. They were Democrats, of course. One, ROBT. STRANGE, Jr. Esq. of this place; the other, GASTON H. WILDER, Esq. of Raleigh. The offices are of high responsibility, but in every way acceptable and desirable to the gentlemen on whom they were conferred; and who, we doubt not, were well qualified to perform acceptably their duties. As to one of them, our young townsman Mr. Strange, every body here has full confidence in his capability and faithfulness.

The law under which these appointments were conferred, was a temporary one, creating the offices for a limited time, till the 3d of March last, we believe; and with that day terminated, of course, the commissions of Majors Strange and Wilder. But in the mean time Congress passed a law authorizing a number of Paymasters to be *permanently* appointed. The reasonable conclusion of every one was, that officers who had received their appointments from Mr Polk, who belonged to his party, who had faithfully performed their official duties, (and one of whom, Wilder, had performed that dirty work of the party which is so generally a passport to favor with a Locofoco President,) would have been re-appointed by the same Mr. Polk. But not so. With that faithlessness to his friends which was a distinguishing trait in his official character, he set them both aside, and appointed two New Yorkers, *one of them a son of Martin Van Buren!* New York is one of the States which always has far more than its own share, huge as that is, of the spoils; and Martin Van Buren certainly has had enough to satisfy one family. But even these small crumbs of Executive favor were taken from North Carolina, which seldom asks for any thing, and still less frequently gets what she asks, to bestow them upon a State and a family which is full to repletion of Treasury pap.

It is said that of other than mere local offices, such as Postmasters, &c., there are 10,000 in the gift of the Government, and that of these North Carolinians have not *thirty*. Her proportion, according to her population, would be one-thirtieth part of the whole, or upwards of three hundred.

It has been common to boast, that our citizens are not office seekers, that they are too modest to prefer claims to honors and emoluments. This might be very well if, when they do apply, their claims were treated with proper consideration.—But it is not so. They are overslaughed in favor of some sturdy beggar from New York, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland, or Virginia, which States have managed to engross probably nine-tenths of all the offices in the gift of the government.

Now we take this occasion to repeat, that there is a strong and growing disposition in North Carolina to rebel against this injustice; and that no party lines will be strong enough to bind either Whigs or Democrats to *any* Administration which neglects or insults NORTH CAROLINA. The North Carolina party will be found stronger than any other party. We have no personal interest in this subject. Individually we have wanted nothing, asked nothing, and intend to ask nothing, of this or any other Administration. But we feel keenly and resentfully, the unjust treatment which North Carolina has received from all Administrations.—We hope that we may look for justice at the hands of the present If not, it needs no ghost to tell them, that they may look to the favored States, and not to North Carolina, to sustain them in their injustice.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is "authorized and requested to announce Capt. Green W. Caldwell, as an Independent Candidate to represent this, the third Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States."

"Independent candidate"! Humbug! Capt. Green W. Caldwell is a thorough going Locofoco. And we presume he will be elected, as there are already three Whig Candidates, with a talk of another one or more. Gen. A. Dockery, Alex'r Little, Esq. and Sanders M. Ingram, Esq. are already in the field.

The Milton Chronicle corrects an error into which several papers have fallen, as to Mr. Kerr. That gentleman is not a candidate for Congress, though he has replied to Mr. Venable at Pittsborough and at Yanceyville, and has been warmly solicited by his friends in all parts of the District to become a candidate. The Chronicle hopes that he may be able to comply with the request; but says that the condition of his private affairs does not seem to him to admit of the sacrifice.

The Chronicle gives an account of the discussion at Yanceyville. Mr. Venable, after discussing Abolitionism, Disunion, &c. &c. "came out boldly for each State in the South to pass Laws to prevent Northern men from collecting debts in the South—to prohibit Northern ships from coming into Southern ports—and if a Northern ship at any time chanced to be caught in a Southern port, Mr. Venable says CONFISCATE the property!"

It is devoutly to be hoped that Mr. Kerr will not only be a candidate, but that he will beat the promulgator of such detestable doctrines as the above, which are the same as he uttered at Pittsborough, as we are told.

"Mr. Kerr replied to Mr. Venable. (says the Chronicle)—complimenting him for some of his remarks, and skinning him alive for other remarks. We wish every man in the South could have heard this speech. It was the eloquent outpouring of a patriotic bosom in defence of our Federal Union. He deprecated fanaticism, come from what quarter it may. He abhorred those Northern fanatics at the North, who sought to dissolve this Union—this was their object, and they had boldly proclaimed it, last year, in Convention assembled. And, he said, there is a fanaticism here in the South, that he also deprecated and thought no less abhorrent, because it had the same object in view—the same purpose at heart, to wit: the dissolution of the Union. Here Mr. Kerr read from Washington's Farewell Address, in which, after warning us against agitators, he admonishes us to frown, indignantly, upon every attempt to array one section of the country against the other, and to countenance no attempt that may be made to dissolve this Union. He took issue with Mr. Venable in regard to the passage of the laws above adverted to, and "made the lint fly!" He proved that no State could pass such a law without a direct violation of the Federal Constitution. He depicted the evil and pernicious consequences that would follow—and appealed to the patriotism of the people to stand by the Union. He saw no necessity for such rash and inconsiderate action. He reminded the people that but a small portion, comparatively, of the great mass of the people of the North, countenanced Abolition fanaticism, and cited a variety of incidents to prove that the great mass of the people of the North deprecated the action of the Abolitionists. One of these incidents was the rising of the great body of the people of Philadelphia, in open daylight, and demolishing the new, magnificent and costly building which the Abolitionists had erected, in which to hold their meeting—in broad day light the people assembled, applied the torch and burnt it to the ground—and while it burnt, the fire Engines threw water on the buildings round about it, so as to prevent them from burning, but not a drop of water was used—not a single effort made—to save "Liberty Hall," the Abolition building. Besides, Northern Courts had often taken fugitive slaves out of the hands of an Abolition mob, and gave them up to their Southern masters. There is a way, said Mr. Kerr, pointed out by the Constitution, by which a Southern man can get his fugitive slave, if he escapes to a free State, and the Courts of that State refuse to surrender the slave: Let the master (said he,) go to the President of the United States, and he will demand the negro of that State—and if she basely refuses to give up the slave, it is the President's solemn duty to send an army there, if necessary, and MAKE her give up the negro. Old Zach would do it. No President could refuse to act without basely perjuring himself."

THE SADDLE UPON THE WRONG HORSE.—Sundry Locofoco papers have been lifting up their hands and eyes with horror at the appointment, *by Gen. Taylor as they said*, of a Mr. Williams, the brother-in-law of Monsieur Bodisco, the Russian Minister, to a high-salaried Clerkship in one of the Departments at Washington. We have now the authority of the National Intelligencer for the fact, that this Mr. Williams was appointed to the office in question by Mr Walker, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, two days before the Inauguration of Gen. Taylor.

BEAR IT IN MIND.—That *every member* of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, without exception, was opposed—openly opposed—to the Wilmot Proviso—doubtless the Journal can give us chapter and verse? Our impressions as to Messrs. Buchanan, Marcy, Clifford, and Bancroft, (who was in Mr. Polk's Cabinet as long as he chose to remain there,) are the reverse of the declaration of the Journal; but if that paper will show us *where* they manifested an open opposition to the Proviso, we promise to give them credit for it.

Two circumstances have just occurred at the North which show what reliance Southern people may place on their "Natural Allies," as Southern Locofocos are in the habit of calling the Northern branch of their party. The first is, that it was by a union, notorious and avowed, of the Abolitionists and Locofocos, that three Whigs were defeated for Congress in Connecticut.

The second is, that the Abolitionists in New York city nominated Mr. Van Shaik as their candidate for Mayor. The Locofocos nominated Mr. Cutting, and the Whigs Mr. Woodhull. Mr. Cutting declined, and forthwith, the Locofocos nominated the Abolition candidate, Van Shaik, who will probably be elected, the Abolitionists and Locofocos combined being too strong for the Whigs. The Locofocos, for their share of this coalition, are to have all the judicial offices, the abolitionists agreeing not to nominate any candidates for those offices.

The Union, which, while there was any hope of a regular Locofoco candidate, spoke of Van Shaik's nomination as the "perturbed spirit of the free soil clique." But when he was adopted as the candidate of the party, he became at once a marvellous proper candidate, and the Union, of Friday last, said,—

"Mr. Van Shaick's election may be considered certain, and we cannot but express the *confident* hope that it will result not only in a great advantage to the PUBLIC WELFARE, *but also in securing the integrity and ascendancy of the Democratic party in the City and State.*"

AN INTERESTING MEETING.—A letter in the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last, gives the following item of news, shewing the greediness of Northern men for office. What chance has a solitary North Carolinian among such a hungry crowd?

"No less than eleven of the candidates for the Philadelphia Collectorship arrived here to-day, and all accidentally met at the breakfast table at Willard's Hotel this morning"

MUNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, have, by a large majority, directed the corporate authorities to subscribe One Million of Dollars towards the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rail Road. And a large public meeting at St. Louis unanimously directed the authorities of that town to subscribe Half a Million to the same work.

A Town Meeting in Petersburg, Va., unanimously voted to subscribe $325,000 to the South Side Rail Road just chartered by the Legislature of that State.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the April No. of this beautiful Magazine, containing a continuation of Mr. Wiley's Novel. It is embellished by five large and nine small Engravings.

WRONG.—We learn from the Richmond Whig, that shortly before the close of the term of the late Administration, a large and valuable contract for supplying the Navy with Tobacco, (which had always previously been let out for a single year,) was made with Mr. Mayo of Richmond, a Locofoco, for *four years!* from the 1st of July next,—that is, during the whole term of Gen. Taylor's administration, and three months beyond. Locofocoism takes care of its own, at the expense of justice, economy, delicacy, every thing.

Our University.—We are much gratified to learn that Ex-Governor Graham will deliver the Annual Oration before the two Literary Societies of the University, at the approaching Commencement.

The Rev. C. F. M. Deems, former adjunct Professor of Latin Literature, will deliver the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class.

A brilliant Commencement is anticipated, and we hope that it may be numerously attended. Nothing contributes so much to the incitements to labor on the part of the Student as the presence of friends, and the favoring countenance of the Public; while nothing certainly is more productive of good feeling, in these days of party strife, than such periodical communions of the friends of literature and science.—*Raleigh Register.*

Macaulay a Plagiarist.—In an article with this heading, the Troy Daily Whig contrives to give the ex Vice President a gentle hint that he drew water from Macaulay's well, when he poured the stream of his farewell eloquence upon the Senate. In Mr. Dallas's address occurred the following passage:

"*Nor, Senators, is any man fit to participate in the government of great societies with elements combined as ours are, who hesitates about disobliging the few who surround him for the sake of the many whom he never can see.* In these reflections lies the simple and safe rule of truly patriotic action. I am far from self flattery, &c. &c.

In the first volume of Macaulay's History, says the Whig, is the following passage:—

"*No man is fit to govern great societies who hesitates about disobliging the few who have access to him for the sake of the many whom he will never see.*"

Then the Whig humorously adds:—

Any one can see that there is plagiarism here. How Macaulay managed to get hold of this before Mr. Dallas delivered it, we cannot say. This is none of our business. It is enough for us to expose the cheat and to hold the literary pilferer up to the contempt which he merits. Notwithstanding the close similarity in the two extracts which we have printed in italics, no man can fail to see that Mr. Dallas has made the most of the idea, having dressed it up in more words than Mr. Macaulay could employ. Of course, he is entitled to all the greater credit on that account.

ADVERTISING.

How any person who calls himself a business man can think of prospering in his line, without advertising, is to us unaccountable. One thing we do know—those who keep themselves and their business *most* before the public, are the most patronised, and the most likely to be so. The Northern merchants understand this, when they insert their advertisements in newspapers in every section of the country; and we dare venture the assertion that Southern merchants when they go on, generally call first upon those with whose names they have become familiar through the medium of the advertising columns of the public journals.

We think it could be easily demonstrated, that the man who advertises has an immense advantage over the one who does not, in the same business or trade. The subscriber to a newspaper, when in want of any particular article, or utensil, will *first* call where he has seen it advertised, and if it suits him he buys. Failing to obtain it there, all is uncertainty, and the whole town before him in which to look for it. His time may not always serve, and his patience may be sorely tried, before he is finally successful. Whereas, if all men were in the habit of advertising their general stock, as they ought to be, when he failed at one store, our honest neighbor would know exactly which course to steer to accomplish his purpose, and obtain the article which brought him to town.

We think there is a good deal of worldly wisdom in the view which we present of this matter—and we shall now illustrate it by an example fresh and to the point. Our cotemporary and friend, the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, lately came to Raleigh, and purchased the entire Edition of certain Volumes of the Supreme Court Reports. All very well—no doubt he piled them up on his shelves, ready for his purchasers, and there they might have remained until the moths had consumed them, known only to a few of the Profession in his own immediate "diggins." But, like a shrewd and prudent business man, as he is, he reduced the price from $6 00 to $5 00 per volume, and puts his advertisement in almost, if not quite, every newspaper in the State; and every lawyer throughout her length and breadth knows, already, where to apply, when he wants any of these books, and exactly how much money to send. The thing is accomplished, in a handsome and proper manner, and we trust every mail will bring him an order or two. He knows the value of advertising, he was not slow to avail himself of it, and he ought, and doubtless will, reap the benefit.

We might easily cite other examples, to show palpably, the way in which many persons gain, not only reputation, but immense fortunes, by advertising largely. It is a thing so well understood in the North, that no man dreams of succeeding in business without it—because he finds that, in proportion to the extent to which he does advertise, so far does his business increase. Our Southern friends should learn this lesson, if they wish to get rich fast; and if they practised it more, they would hardly find so much leisure to sit still and complain of "hard and dull times." At any rate, "*The Times*" would be much better, if all our neighbors would advertise in its columns.

Raleigh Times.

We copy the above sensible article (our modesty greatly tried the meanwhile by the compliments to ourself,) for the purpose of saying, that our advertisements, inserted in most of the papers in the part of the State convenient to Fayetteville, have already verified all that the Times predicts of advantage.

DISCOVERY OF THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.

NEW YORK, April 5—9 P. M.—*Henry B. Jones*, of Philadelphia, and *T. Jones*, were arrested today, in this city, charged with robbing the United States Patent Office of the Government jewels. There were found buried in the cellar of Jones's house one hundred and twenty diamonds, one hundred and forty-three jewels, three hundred dollars worth of gold in bars, (supposed to be from the scabbard of the sword presented by the Emperor of Russia to Commodore Biddle,) a gold snuff-box, and a pint bottle of the ottar of roses. The parties are in prison, and will leave for Washington to-morrow morning, in charge of police officers.

FOREIGN.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important Intelligence from all parts of Europe!

General Taylor's Inaugural Telegraphed to London—Cholera in Ireland—Death of the King of Holland—Troubled state of Affairs on the Continent.

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Halifax, in the short passage of 12 days, from Liverpool.—We hasten to give an abstract of her news.

General Taylor's Inaugural was telegraphed to London.

Trade had been depressed in consequence of Continental news until three days before the steamer sailed, when favorable news caused an improvement.

Cotton had fallen ¼d per lb., but rallied ⅛, and the market closed with a brisk demand.

Breadstuffs have not improved. Prices have continued to recede.

QUOTATIONS.—*Cotton*—Fair Upland and Fair Mobile, 4⅜. Fair Orleans, 4¾. The sales for the week ending March 16th, have been 31,690 bales; for the week ending 23d, 29,290 bales.

Flour—Western Canal, 23s. per bbl. This is deemed a fair quotation, though it had risen for a day or so to 23s. 6d.; Phila. and Baltimore, 23s.; Ohio, Prime 24s. American Wheat 6s. to 7s per 70 lb. Indian Corn is in moderate demand at 27s. to 29s. per qr.; best yellow corn meal 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

American Stocks fully maintain their price.

Turpentine is dull at 7s. to 7s. 1d. per cwt.; American, 4s.

ENGLAND.—Mr. D'Israeli's motion to institute an inquiry into the burdens on land was lost, 280 to 189.

The army and navy estimates have been carried by large majorities.

The India news has created great feeling among the English people.

In the manufacturing districts, the demand for goods has fallen off. Manufactured iron has slightly receded.

Money in London is abundant,—first class paper is 2½ to 2¾.

The Navigation bill passed its second reading by a majority of 56. Mr. Gladstone explained that if the Americans did not give them reciprocity the British could, by the bill, retaliate.

The Cholera is disappearing. Total deaths 3,464. In Ireland, however, it still rages.

FRANCE.—The trials at Bruges are going on. Two of Gen. Bem's murderers have been guillotined—the others pardoned.

The Red Republicans clamor loudly against the executions. M. Proudhon is especially savage. Clubs have been abolished by the Assembly, 378 to 359.

The Socialists are unusually active in sowing disaffection among the troops.

In consequence of the state of Italy, troops are embarked at Toulon, and the army of the Alps is recruited.

The French funds have fluctuated.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland died at his palace on the 17th ult.

HOLSTEIN.—The Armistice has ceased between Denmark and Holstein, and official notice has been given of the fact. Efforts were made to prolong it for three months, which, it is said, has been done.

The elections throughout Prussia give strong indications of a Democratic majority. A Prussian Envoy is to repair to the United States shortly for the purpose of buying ships and steamers to be commanded by American officers until natives shall be qualified for that purpose.

It is stated that the Russian Ambassador had demanded his passports of the French Government. The Emperor of Russia had stated to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh that he should acknowledge the French republic if Gen. Cavaignac were elected President, but since Bonaparte's election he had changed his tone, regarding that event as indicating a spirit of conquest. The French Ambassador had left St. Petersburgh in consequence.

Numerous desertions had taken place in Radetzsky's army in Hungary. Charles Albert had refused supplies to Radetzsky, and the later in consequence had broken off communication between Peidmont and Lombardy. Sardinian troops were making preparations to take the field.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Friday last, after a very laborious session of three months, during which time Opinions were delivered in one hundred cases. The following closing Opinions were delivered:

By Ruffin, C. J., In *den ex dem.* Battle *v.* Speight, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Mardre *v.* Mardre, from Perquimons, affirming the decree. Also, in State *ex rel.* Tredwell *v.* Ellison, from Beaufort, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in McNorton *v.* Robeson, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the bill. Also, in McNorton *v.* Robeson, from Bladen, affirming the sentence of the Superior Court. Also, in Saddler *v.* Wilson, in Equity from Rockingham, affirming the decree.—*Raleigh Register.*

We are authorised to state, that the Public Treasurer is prepared to issue State Scrip, under the Act of the late Legislature, directing him to borrow money to the amount of $200,000.—*Ral. Register.*

Large Purchase.—Messrs. Anderson & Young, of this place, have purchased the Rice plantation and hands on it, of Mr. Parker Quince, in this vicinity, for the sum of $42,000. Messrs. A. & Y. are closing their mercantile business with the view of planting Rice.—*Wilm. Gazette.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Love Cuibreth, JOHN E. PATTERSON, of Alabama, to Miss MARGARET ANN COGDELL.

DIED,

At Pleasant Retreat, in Bladen county, on Friday morning last, after several weeks' illness, Major JOHN STOKES PEARSON, of this place, in the 49th year of his age. His amiable and generous character, combined with great energy and integrity, had endeared him to a very large circle of relatives and friends, who mourn his early death. He was a communicant member of the Episcopal Church.

On Haymount, on Tuesday the 3d inst., after a protracted illness of several months, Mrs. MARY, wife of Daniel Johnson, aged 28 years. The deceased was born in Middletown, Conn., and came to this place but a few years ago a stranger. Her amiable disposition, her agreeable manners, and her social conversational powers, were eminently calculated to win the esteem and good wishes of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her premature death has created a void in society which will be deeply regretted. The domestic hearth has been deprived of one of its most lovely ornaments, and the heart of a fond and devoted husband made desolate.—[*Com.*

In this county, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. ELIZA JANE, consort of John T. Wright, aged 38 years.

In this county, on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN McDONALD, aged about 80 years, a respectable citizen and member of the Presbyterian Church, a native of the Island of Skye, in Scotland.

On Buffalo Creek, Richmond county, on the 19th ult., Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, in the 56th year of his age. He was a man of strict integrity, of steady and industrious habits; and in all the relations of life, as father, husband, and friend, he secured the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.—*Com.*

At her residence in Bladen county, on the 31st ult., Mrs. ANN ANDERS, wife of John Anders, in the 60th year of her age, leaving an extensive family connection to mourn her irreparable loss. But they have the hope to cheer them, that their loss is her gain. She was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.—Death, with his icy mantle, did not surprise her. She had prepared her house as though she had some friendly warning of her approaching dissolution. Mrs. A. was an affectionate wife and a kind and tender mother.—[*Com.*

Near Wadesborough, on the 1st instant, Rev. JOHN TARRANT, for many years an active and zealous Minister of the M. E. Church.

In Bladen county, on Saturday the 31st ult. WM. S. JOHNSON, Esq.

In Bladen county, on Thursday last, Mrs. HARRINGTON, in the 89th year of her age.

In Edenton, on the 28th ult., Lieut. THOS. M. WHEDBEE, at the age of 25. Lieut. Whedbee graduated at West Point in June 1846, with the honor of a place in the first Division of his Class; and at the time of his death held the rank of 2d Lieutenant in the Ordnance.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 10.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3¾ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton; sells at 6 to 6¾ Flour has declined and is dull at 3¾ to 4¼. Corn 50 to 55. Bacon 5½ to 6½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 8 cents; Corn plenty at 44 to 46; Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00; Hay 70 to 75; Lard 7½; Molasses 21; River Lumber plenty and dull; Flooring boards $7; Soft Turpentine 2 15, Hard 1 15 to 1 20; Spirits 27½ to 28½; Tar 1 12½; Rosin 55 to 65; Oats 37½; Staves $10; Shingles 50c. to $1; Timber 3 25 to 7 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6¼. Sales about 500 bales Bacon 6 to 8. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 4 to 4 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7¼. N. C. Corn 56. Flour 5 to 5 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,189,082 bales, against 1,780,540 last year.

FOR THE LADIES!

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY, &c.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Extracts for the Handkerchief, viz:

"Boquet de Caroline." | "Jockey Club."
"West End." | "Eglantine."
"Parfum de Jenny Lind." | "Geranium," &c.

German Cologne Water.

"Vinaigre Aromatique,"

A new and superior article for the complection.

Compound Ox Marrow, and "Pomade de Jenny Lind,"—[for the Hair.]

Very Beautiful Cologne Bottles.

Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.

English and French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

10 *Gallons Extra fine Cologne Water.*

For sale by the gallon or quart.

Also, a few very pretty Fans,

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. KYLE, Ch'n.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

Postscript.

The proceedings of a large and enthusiastic Plank Road Meeting at Lexington, Davidson county, came to hand after our paper had gone to press. We have only time to say, that the assurance is given by her citizens, that Davidson will subscribe $15,000—and if necessary double that sum in labor and money—provided the upper route shall be selected, via Lexington.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.—Steamer Wm. B Meares, with goods for J & C J Cowles, J R & J Sloan, Richmond Co, Jones, Watson & Co, Cane Creek Factory, J & T Waddill, J Worth, B G Worth, A Crook, M E Church, Beaver Creek Factory, Rowan Factory, N Gibson, H & E J Lilly, J H Thompson, J C Thomson, Scott & McAdoo, N A Ramsey, Boger & Maxwell, W J McConnell, G & H McMillan, Brown & Elliot, J Utley, G Womack, G Draughon, G Lee, Murchison, Reid & Co, A M Campbell, E Goodman, D Cherry, N Dawson, N K McDuffie, R Jones, D Ferguson, N Kendall, Washington Mining Co, W Murphy, E I, & J A Pemberton, E A Vegler, J S McCubbins, J & R Lindsay, P P Johnson, J D Williams.

April 4.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for G & H McMillan, J H & J Martine, E I, & J A Pemberton, E Fuller, S T Hawley & Son, C P Mallett, J Kyle, C B Mallett, Samson & Worms, Dr B Robinson, S J Hinsdale, Rockfish Co, Ray & Pearce, P Taylor, B Rose & Son, and S W Tillinghast & Co, of this place; and W Murphy & Co, J S McCubbins & Co, J P Godbey, Murphy & McCubbins, F Fries, Jenkins & Roberts, Long & Webb, A S Webb & Co, M W Holt, T Overton, S Druggins, Gwynn & Hickerson, F M C Stowd & Co, J Smith, J & R Lindsay, A F Olmsted, E Mitchell, H Winkle, Richmond Man. Co, and Mrs Primrose, of the interior.

April 5—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ben Berry and Odd Fellow in tow, and goods for H & E J Lilly, A Hunt, Brower & Moffitt, A Brower, Cedar Falls Co, E Belo, Pritchard, Roseborough & Co, Watts & Reynolds, Island Ford Co, Stanly & Morrow, B Coffin, Scott & McAdoo, J A McDonald, B W Cooper, B G Worth, S Farlow, G A Mebane, J Winecoff & Co, B C Douthit, J H Thompson, Union Co, W S Gilmer, J R & J Sloan, E P Eckel, Robt Gray, W T Jenkins, M L & R J Holmes, T B Long, D Toomer, T Siddall, J Watson & Co, J F Marsh, G & H McMillan, B Craven, King & Hedge, N A Ramsay, Hearne & Davis, A C Freeman, J R Melton, W J McConnell, N P Liles, Mendenhall & Clark, Tyson & Person, J & T Waddill, J & F Garrett, J & R Lindsay, N Gibson, H L Myrover, Gillespie & Whitaker, H Erambert, M W McNair, C H Dowd, Mickle & Ashe.

April 7—Steamer W B Meares, with boat Mike Crouly in tow, and goods for Hunt & Gardner, Bowman & Donnell, M L & R J Holmes, A H Lindsay, J A Lindsay, W A Lash, Watts & Reynolds, Mickle & Ashe, J R & J Sloan, Boger & Maxwell, Pritchard, Roseborough & Co, Mendenhall & Clark, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, J & C J Cowles, M C Gardner, N P Liles, J McInnis, T R Tate, G & H McMillan, E A Lehunt, S J Hinsdale, Dove Bean, T S Lutterloh, Scott & McAdoo, Hiles, Barnhardt & Co, J A McDonald, C H Dowd, Tyson & Person, W S Gilmer, R W Glenn, J H Thompson, B G Worth, B M Douthit, J Worth, A Hunt, S Farlow, G A Mebane, Jones, Watson & Co, W J McConnell, T M Young, Rankin & McLean, J R Lindsay, J & R Gilmer, J & T Waddill, D Gee, T Caldwell & Son, H L Myrover & Co.

April 7.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, D Johnson, F D Breece, G & H McMillan, Dr D Robinson, of this place; and for H A London, J & T Saunders, W Murphy & Co, M W Holt, J S McCubbins, J Hiatt, H M C Strowd & Co, S Duggins, J Newsom, A S Webb & Co, Long & Webb, T Howerton & Co, Rankin & McLean, A D Toomer, J & R Lindsay, J Holt, Brown & James, J H Hawley, O M Calbreth, L Reynolds, S Trabas, R Perry, A Hunt, Jenkins & Roberts, J A Mebane, W M Holt, B A Seiders, H Winkle.

April 7—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for Gowan & March, Lehman & Butner, M Brown & Son, J F Chambers, Hix & Earnhardt, King & Hege, R A King, Eli Peary, C T Haigh & Son, J & T Waddill, Jas McIver, J M Johnson, Johnson & Smith, G W Johnson, E W Willkings, G Barnhardt, R A Stuart, H Branson & Son, G McNeill, Cook & Powell, John Shaw, T J Johnson & Co, F D Breece, W L McGary, Ray & Pearce, W G Matthews, D & W McLaurin.

April 9—Steamer Henrietta (boat Nelson in tow) with Sack Salt for Ray & Pearce and E Fuller, and goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Halton's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 50° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Belt, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So. side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's mill; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Hurley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 2° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 63 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 69 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 29° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 26° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 21 p; thence So. 20° E't 112 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 45 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 136 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 58° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Mabane, R'd Smith, and W'm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Doherry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° W't 129 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; theace So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 55° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W. 130 p; thence W't 210 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence No. 55 W't 52 p; thence No. 65 W't 20 p; thence No. 220 p. to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duch-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tolman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence So. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 46 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strader, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 190 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.

This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak *Chairs*,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and *Ginger*.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch *Snuff*, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent *Hames*, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old *Port* Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and *Shaving* Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

18 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sairtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazereau, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton *Fringes* and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.

Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 71½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 51tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

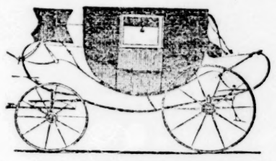
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Bryard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1838, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

D. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Comaission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwardit Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C, viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRE VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dabois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 3-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons